

McGill evades divestment policy

by Adam Quastel

Ten months ago — November 18 — McGill's Board of Governors voted to divest McGill from South African companies or from companies which do business with South Africa. Since that time, however, McGill has acquired new stock in companies from which it should have divested.

Today, McGill's apartheid-linked investments have only decreased by roughly 20 per cent. The university has, however, acquired stock in such companies as IBM and Seagram's which have extensive holdings in South Africa.

Since last November McGill has acquired 30,000 more shares in NORANDA which has extensive mining, smelter, and pulp operations in South Africa. The university has 1200 more shares in Seagram's which bottles liquor and runs a separate South African sales and distribution network.

Amongst other new holdings, the University has bought 2000 more shares in Falconbridge which is owned by Western Platinum Ltd. which mines platinum in South Africa. The University has also acquired 4500 more shares of IBM which manufactures computers and office products in South Africa.

"The complication is that because of the way the University operates the investment committee was not given a definitive list of corporations from which to divest until April 17th of this year," said McGill South Africa Committee coordinator Guy Thompson.

Stocks which should be affected by the divestment motions may have been picked up in this interim period between November and April.

"The whole thing had to be done on the basis of research," said Abbot Conway, Vice-Chairman of the Committee to Advise on Matters of Social Responsibility (CAMSAR). "Divestment could not be an irresponsible thing."

According to Conway, CAMSR, instead of relying on outside sources, researched each company to determine whether they should be affected by the divestment motions. They wrote to each asking for a list of their holdings, and approved or rejected companies based on this information.

"We have no special communication with the Investment Committee," Conway said. "Our mandate is to determine what falls under the divestment resolutions. CAMSR isn't a watchdog for the investment committee."

"Another complication," Thompson said, "is that the university is working on the premise that all companies are innocent until proven guilty, so that a company's South African investments will not be checked until after the stock is purchased."

"This is a process of divestment," responded University Treasurer Stewart Budden. "The investment managers are going to sell and buy things. They're going to buy stocks no one has ever heard of. Then CAMSR meets, checks the stocks, then makes recommendations to the investment committee."

According to Budden, stocks are bought by the university before they are investigated by CAMSR. Investment managers will not buy stock which is already on the McGill blacklist, but this does not prevent the university from accumulating stock by donation, or out of a lack of knowledge of a company's background.

"There are 15,000 stocks traded in the US alone," Budden said. "Nobody knows what is going on at any one time."

As well, CAMSR is only informed of new McGill holdings by the university's quarterly reports. Months can pass between the university's transaction and a response from CAMSR. According to Thompson, one of the problems with the divestment process is confidentiality over the nature of McGill's investments.

"They won't release the black list to the public. They won't say if a stock is sold because of divestment and they aren't publicizing statistics on divestment," he said.

Once CAMSR receives the quarterly report, it investigates each new company. If a company is found unacceptable a recommendation is sent to the Investment Committee saying that McGill should sell the stock.

According to policy of the Board of Governors, however, the investment managers need only sell a stock when it is 'financially prudent.' This means that McGill can retain unacceptable

stock so as to make the greatest profit possible from its disposal.

"They're working themselves through the process," Budden said. "They probably hold onto stocks which will be good for McGill."

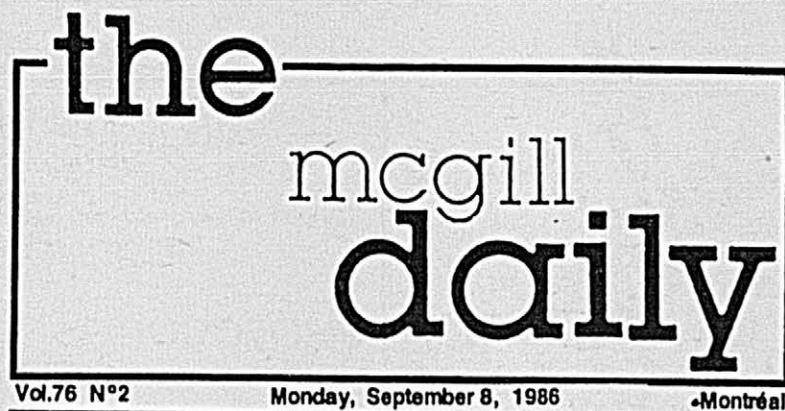
"In a way I think we're trapped," Thompson commented. "The Board of Governors can pass the resolution to

divest, but it also sets the parameters for its execution."

"Because the greatest concern for the Board of Governors is the university's financial security they'll never act faster."

"Probably most of the representatives to the Board of Governors consider the financial concerns more im-

portant than the moral ones of divestment," Thompson continued. "For many of the representatives from the business community — and for others as well — divestment is antithetical to what they do outside of McGill. And thus, to a certain extent, the financial considerations is a way of postponing divestment."



McGill takes student association to court

by Joe Heath

McGill University has launched a court case against the Electrical Engineering Graduate Students' Society (EEGSS), a government accreditation officer, the minister of education, and the Procureur Generale of Quebec.

The dispute arose over the law concerning accreditation of student associations, passed by the Quebec government in 1983. Under this law, any student association incorporated under the Companies Act has the right to receive official government accreditation and recognition.

Once accredited, an association is entitled to certain services from the university, including office space, furniture, and bulletin boards. The university is also required to, upon request of the association, collect fees from its student members.

EEGSS received its official accreditation from the Quebec government on Dec. 16, 1986 and proceeded to ask the university to collect a \$5 fee from each of its members at registra-

tion. The motion to collect fees was stalled by Senate, and on March 26, tabled indefinitely.

Robert Blumenthal, one of the EEGSS executive, explained that since then, "the university has filed a brief with the Supreme Court of Quebec, contesting our accreditation." He elaborated, saying, "because the representative of the Minister of Education granted the accreditation, then this ministry and the Quebec legal system are also involved."

The brief, submitted on April 28 of this year, claims that EEGSS is ineligible for accreditation because it represents only graduate students, and thus, "represents only some of the students in electrical engineering." It goes on to say that McGill recognizes, "only one department of electrical engineering." This department includes students at the undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate level.

Irwin Gopnick, Dean of Students, explained the grievance, saying, "EEGSS is not a faculty-wide organization."

EEGSS claims that the brief is inaccurate on several counts. According to Blumenthal, "some points are taken out of context, and some points, we feel, don't represent the truth."

One contentious clause in the brief states that, "the university attempted, without success, throughout the months of February and March 1986 to convince EEGSS of the illegality of its accreditation."

Blumenthal contested this, saying, "Dean Gopnick even congratulated us on our legal accreditation"

Gopnick, however, denied that he had ever considered the accreditation legal, and said that "no one thought so, or at least, no one that I spoke to thought so."

Although the dispute came to a head over the collection of fees, Gopnick feels the case extends beyond that issue. He told *The Daily* that, "the larger issue is one of principle. What size group of students should be eligible for accreditation?"

"Any group that is large enough to be certified, we will treat as if they are certified. However, we don't feel that EEGSS qualifies," he said.

Blumenthal seconded the notion that the entire debate extended beyond the collection of fees, saying, "a lot of it has to do with precedent, as we are the only student society at McGill with legal accreditation. Some of it is the control it takes away from the university."

Very little has happened since the brief was filed, but, according to Blumenthal, "I imagine things will heat up in September. Our lawyer tells us the case will not come up for two or three years though."

The brief states that until the case is decided, the university will not treat EEGSS as an accredited association, and will not grant it any of the privileges or services associated with accreditation.

Blumenthal explained that EEGSS was willing to see the long court battle through. He told *The Daily*, "We're a small, non-profit organization, so we qualify for legal aid...The taxpayers of Quebec are paying our costs."

Blumenthal also pointed out that McGill is financing its case through "your tuition fees."

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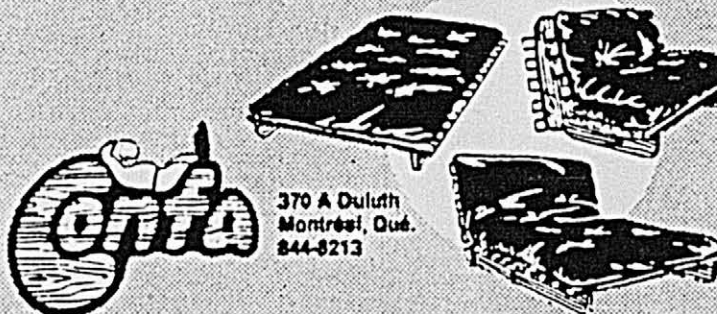


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McGill employees petition against Star Wars

by Mike Gordon

A petition signed by 300 McGill employees last April protesting the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or 'Star Wars' related research at the university is awaiting further response from several departments.

The petition was written and circulated by McGill Employees for Nuclear Disarmament (MEND), and is intended to make the university take a public stand on its possible SDI links.

According to Anthony Paré, McGill graduate student, part-time lecturer, and MEND member, the response so far has been minimal.

"So far we have received a response from the university acknowledging our 'personal pledge.' What we want to get across is that it is

not merely a personal pledge, but a petition from 300 of McGill's employees," said Paré.

Unlike other faculty protest groups, Paré explained that "MEND is for all employees. Anyone working for and receiving a cheque from McGill can sign their name to this petition."

Although the university has imposed a 'block' on all further secret research, Paré says MEND is asking for more positive verification that other research is not SDI related.

"The question remaining is what assurance do we have that research from U.S. military contracts is not SDI-related except the word of the U.S. military."

"And frankly, I'm not willing to accept their word," he said.

Though not fully assured by the

block on secret research, Paré said MEND recognizes the difficulty in tracing 'open' research to links with the SDI program.

"We are pleased to hear the university will not accept secret research contracts, including SDI. We think they are headed in the right direction. We also recognize the difficulty in determining whether open, or non-classified research comes through circuitous roots from SDI contracts," he said.

Paré contends that some SDI-related research may come indirectly through "sub-contractors" of the U.S. military rather than directly from the SDI program.

He cited an example at the University of Western Ontario where "last spring a professor was conducting research by shooting lasers into the

eyes of monkeys, thus killing them, and then studying the resulting tissue deterioration."

Paré suspects "it may be SDI research being fronted by the U.S. military, but without an explicit statement of its SDI connection."

MEND is also recommending a screening committee for military research contracts, similar to ones existing in other departments, Paré says.

"In other faculties there is already a precedent for research screening by peer review. We are recommending a similar one for research not involving human or animal subjects."

Paré says that by making a public statement on the issue the university would be forced to reveal its policy. As

well, Paré believes the decision could dissuade other universities from accepting SDI contracts.

"If the university can take a stand to divest from South Africa, then it can also take other stands that involve moral or political issues."

"We would like the university to take a serious look at its role in the arms race," he added.

Though no Canadian universities have unilaterally rejected contracts for SDI research, certain departments at several universities, such as the University of Toronto, have taken preliminary stances against SDI. Unfortunately, other departments at U of T have accepted several contracts.

"Our request should at least be judged," concluded Paré.

Incidental fee disrupts Chemistry society's funding

by Michael W. Gordon

A well organised system of funding for the Chemistry Undergraduate Society has received a potentially serious blow due to \$100 course materials fee imposed on students by McGill university this year.

In the past, the Chemistry Society of Canada - McGill Students' Chapter (CSC-MSC), has bought notes and supplies required by Chemistry students at a saving due to quantity purchases. They then resold them to students at a 10 per cent mark-up. The profits were spent entirely on providing services to students such as free coffee, donuts, and parties.

A relatively high proportion (approximately 25 per cent) of the profits was received from sales of lecture notes. The rest came from lab manuals, and items needed for experiments, such as safety glasses and lab coats.

However, because of the rules associated with the \$100 fee, all secondary course materials, (that is, not textbooks or notes essential to the course) are to be paid for by the university. Thus, the CSC-MSC can no longer sell the lecture notes which fall into this category.

Said CSC-MSC Chairman Max Bernstein, "Without this 10 percent commission some services will have to be cut back or halted. One alternative is to get the students to pay for the services directly, placing an additional financial burden on them."

A letter was sent by the CSC-MSC to Professor T. H. Chan, the Chairman of the Department of Chemistry. In it, the group requested that they be allotted their usual 10 percent commission "at no loss to the department" in exchange for the continuation of their distribution service.

According to Professor Chan, because the \$100 fee is very new "neither side has all the information." He emphasized that the CSC-MSC, "has done an excellent job in the past and it is essential to the student atmosphere to have the sort of activities that the CSC-MSC have provided."

Professor Chan also felt that the supplies distribution and the CSC-

MSC services were not inextricably intertwined. He concluded that he "would like to meet with them (CSC-MSC)," to discuss possible solutions to the problem.

Nancy Kawai, CSC-MSC Vice-chairman, said that the group would "probably break even this year" due to the sale of lecture notes that provide the basis for a course called 'The World of Chemistry'.

However, the continuity of this course is by no means assured. In future years, if the course is not offered and no similar course takes its place, the CSC-MSC stands to lose approximately \$800 a year (about 25 per cent) of its operating budget, based on figures for the 85/86 year. Kawai said that she "didn't know if the department was aware of the level of concern within CSC-MSC."

According to Max Bernstein "A large portion of the \$100 fee, in the Chemistry undergraduate student's case, is pure profit to McGill as the fee is in excess of the real incidental cost to the student."

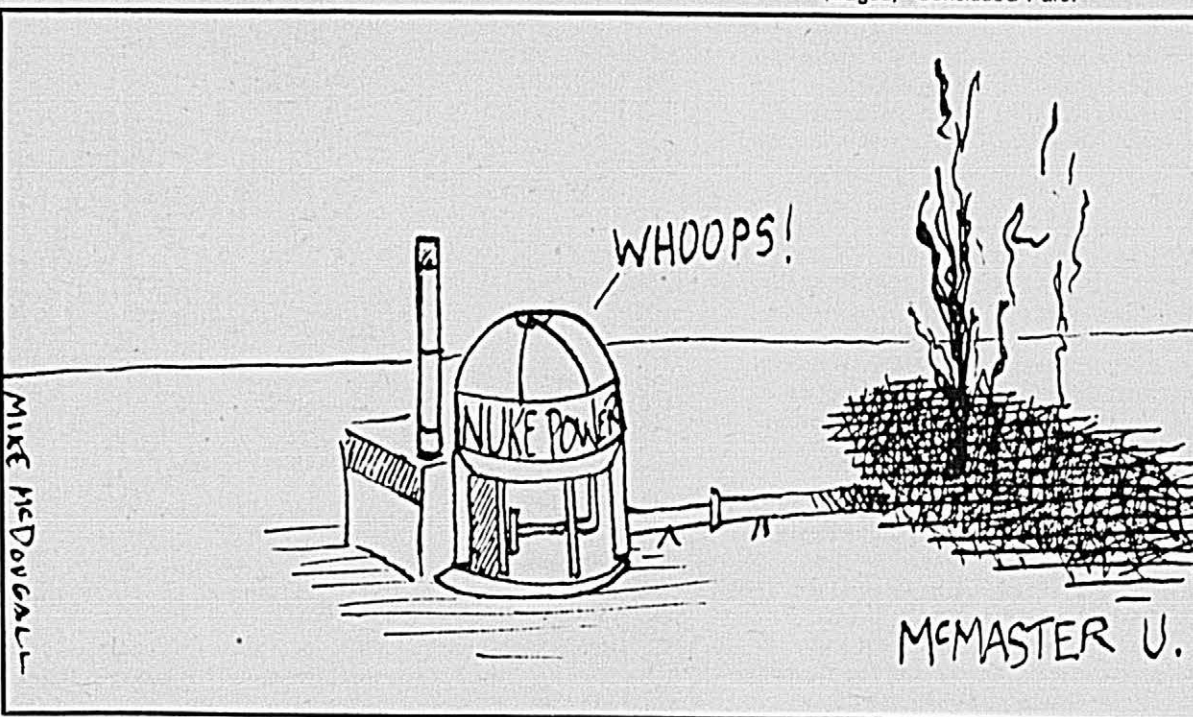
Said Bernstein, "If the CSC-MSC is not reimbursed by someone, the resulting eventual under-funding will result in Chemistry students being deprived of important services."

by Carlene Gardner

This year, the government of Quebec has presented its plan for improving the condition of women in the years of 1986-87, particularly with respect to family violence. The new plan follows a series of reports released by government organizations over the last two years.

In 1985, the ministère des Affaires sociales (MAS) outlined a broad policy concerning social services and assistance for abused women. In 1986, the ministère de la Justice and the ministère du Solliciteur général collaborated on a similar policy, focussing on legal action.

In Québec, the government has been involved in the problem of family



McMaster's reactor heats up

by Tina Stockwood

McMaster University plans to become the first public location in North America to use its McMaster Nuclear Reactor (MNR) for central heating purposes. No other nuclear generated heating project of its type has ever been implemented independently of the government.

The \$600,000 project should be completed in the fall of 1987, if all goes well. McMaster has the largest nuclear reactor of any university in the Commonwealth and was the first to build one. (McGill doesn't have a reactor)

Normally, nuclear generated heat is not used for central heating. Because

the MNR is located near the buildings to be heated, namely the engineering and nuclear research buildings, it is a feasible project. However, this also means that if there is an accident, the student population will be threatened.

Dr. Ernst, MNR Manager, claims that the project is safe and will not affect the operation of the MNR. Furthermore, the MNR has a natural mechanism that shuts down automatically if it heats up. This, however, would not prevent a faulty valve, for example, from causing a near-meltdown like the one that occurred at Three Mile Island in 1979.

Aside from the gruesome possibility of a near-meltdown or a radiation leak, the economics of the plan do not make

sense. Dr. Donald Smith, Director of the MNR, says it has taken four years to work out an acceptable plan to cover the expenses.

The McMaster Administration has donated \$100,000 to the project and the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Atomic Energy Canada Ltd. (AECL) and private donations will cover most of the cost. Smith expects McMaster to save \$85,000 a year on natural gas. Still \$60,000 short, Smith doesn't think it will be a problem to find further funding.

The AECL has a vested interest in the project, as it is currently marketing a similar reactor, called the SLOWPOKE reactor system, which will also be used for central heating.

Government releases violence policy

violence only as recently as 1977. At the initiative of women's groups, the MAS made grants to women's shelters and centres starting in 1977-1978. In 1980, the Conseil du statut de la femme organised regional conferences on violence toward women and children.

These conferences lead to the adoption of Bill 89 in 1980. This piece of legislation gave equal rights to both spouses. Prior to this bill, women were obliged to live with their husbands and to follow them if they changed residence. Under the new law, women who were being abused could leave their husbands without fear of legal prosecution.

The status of women within the legal framework of Québec continued to

change in the early 1980's. Until 1983, rape between spouses was not recognized as a criminal offence. In 1986, the law now allows the police to press charges against the assailant in the context of conjugal violence, even if the victim decides not to.

The policy papers now emerging from the Québec government all propose a similar plan of action. The focus is on increased legal intervention and greater support for women's shelters.

The Québec government plans to have training sessions for the police in the fall of 1986. They will be required to inform the victim of local emergency services, and facilitate access to this aid.

Although the policy papers rely heavily on women's shelters for emo-

tional support, daycare, and housing placement, the chart of subsidies to shelters for abused women in the Montréal area shows a sharp decline in the last year.

Between 1979 and 1984, the number of women's shelters in the region grew from two to ten, and grants rose from \$65,000 to \$798,850. The figures for 1984-1985 show 11 shelters in metropolitan Montréal, yet only \$101,300 in grants for the region.

The MAS report states that in 1985 "nearly 300,000 women over 15 will be victims of various forms of conjugal violence" and that shelters "annually accept 6,000 women and 4,000 children; a lack of space compels them to refuse a number of cases."

continued on page 5...

Chile in Crisis

This Thursday marks a massacre.

When the U.S. backed the murderous coup in Chile 13 years ago, it helped establish one of the most brutal régimes in modern history.

It was on September 11, 1973, that the democratically elected Popular Unity government of Dr. Salvador Allende was viciously overthrown by Chilean General Augusto Pinochet.

In the three days that followed, close to 30,000 people were murdered, tortured and 'disappeared' in a sports stadium in Santiago, Chile's capital city.

Countless more were exiled, never to return home.

Since then, General Pinochet's régime has maintained power through a campaign of slaughter, fear and forced poverty.

Chile's Human Rights violations are so extensive that the Reagan administration, fearing the loss of its precious investments, has reversed its support for Pinochet's fascist rule, favouring transition to a more easily controllable right-wing civilian government.

Canada has played a central role in financing the systematic oppression of the Chilean people.

Canadian corporate support for Pinochet's régime has grown so much since 1973 that on March 12, 1980, Chile's state newspaper, *El Mercurio* reported that Canada "had become the second largest investor in Chile."

As a result of Pinochet's ruthless, U.S.-style, monetarist policy, Chile has the highest per capita foreign debt in the world — \$21 billion (US) in 1985, with \$2 billion a year in interest payments.

This year bore witness to the greatest degree of resistance Pinochet's assassins have ever seen from the Chilean people.

On July 2-3, with the organisation of the National Civic Assembly, Women's organizations, trade unions, student and professional groups, and the Catholic Church of Chile, the country was mobilized into a massive general strike. Thousands stopped work in defiance of State terror and draconian economic measures.

Pinochet's troops responded in methodical, Pavlovian fashion, killing seven, wounding dozens more, and arresting 600 people.

Among the fatalities was a young student, returning from the U.S., who was set aflame by national troops.

The growing desperation in Chile has driven people from all walks of life to the streets. In May, 3000 blind people staged a hunger strike in Santiago to protest their expulsion from the workplace.

Though popular resistance grows in response to every repressive measure the régime invokes, Pinochet shows no signs of conceding his dictatorship.

Many observers contend that the August,



1985 "National Agreement for a Transition to Full Democracy," forwarded by the Catholic Church, will gradually depose the Pinochet régime.

However, even if Pinochet steps down — or dies — by his supposed end of term in 1989, the existing junta is not likely to relinquish its control.

If anything, history provides Argentina, Guatemala, El Salvador and dozens of other renewable dictatorships as testament to the tenacity of U.S. jingoism.

Canada has had no small part in ensuring the survival of Pinochet's régime over the past 13 years. With their membership in the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the InterAmerican Development Bank, four of Canada's major banks have loaned between \$15 million and \$200 million each to Pinochet's fascist state since 1980.

It is characteristic of Canada's hypocritical policy on human rights that many of the same

Canadian corporations (Crown and otherwise) operating in South Africa profit from State oppression in Chile.

Bank of Montréal, Toronto Dominion, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Bank of Nova Scotia, Rio Algom, Bata Shoes, and Noranda Mines Ltd., are but a few of the Canadian names familiar to Pinochet's coffers.

Concerning Chile's indigenous peoples, the Mapuche Indians, one could say Pinochet has taken inspiration from institutionalized racism in South Africa.

Canada maintains the veneer of diplomatic protest in its anti-Apartheid rhetoric, yet continues to profit from the bloodshed in South Africa, Chile, Namibia, Pakistan, Guatemala, and many other oppressed nations.

According to Amnesty International, Canada has thus far refused to renew its condemnation of the Chilean régime.

In the summer of 1985, the Canadian government (as well as the U.S.), violated a

self-imposed ban on arms exports to countries with known human rights abuses. Canadian Customs permitted \$8.2 million in equipment with military applications, mostly from the U.S., to be shipped through Mirabel and Winnipeg airports. Destination: Santiago.

With the increasing severity of the situation in Chile, and the growing popular resistance and mobilization of the Chilean people, Canada must be held accountable by its people, for the silent, but tacit support of Pinochet's fascist régime.

Thursday is the anniversary of the 1973 coup, but Canada's financial role in the Chilean dictatorship continues.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, and the Chilean Consulate in Montréal are both listed in the phone-book. One more voice of protest puts pressure on both governments.
Mike Gordon

hyde park

Womens' Union

A large university can be a difficult place to meet people and find places in which you are comfortable. Especially if you are a woman, you begin to notice some odd things: that men do most of the speaking (and interrupting) in class; that texts and readings are

predominately by men; that most professors and virtually all full professors are men. These are only the more obvious problems. In short, a university is a male dominated structure which tends to cater to men and ignore women.

There are several ways you can deal with this. You can keep quiet and get an ulcer. You can try to participate in the system without upsetting it. Or you can talk to and work with other women on your own terms. This is the main function the McGill Women's Union (W.U.) tries to perform.

The W.U. has a large space on the fourth floor of the Union Building. It includes a

meeting area, an office, a kitchen and a bathroom. There is an extensive library open for circulation to McGill students. This includes not only several thousand books, but a variety of periodicals and files on most topics specifically concerning women.

We also run a Birth Control Coop which sells barrier methods of contraception at wholesale prices (a prescription is needed to purchase a diaphragm). If we are not able to fill your needs we can refer you to other organizations or clinics.

All women who get involved with the

Women's Union determine its structure, goals and activities. New people and new ideas are always needed. Or, if you just want a place to read, eat lunch, do research or talk to other women, drop in any time.

Meetings are always announced in the *Events* column of the *Daily*. Our first meeting is on Wednesday, September 10 at 16h30. We'll be discussing plans for the year. Come, find out what's going on and get involved.

The Women's Union is in room 423 of the Student Union Building, 3480 McTavish. Info: 392-8920.

the
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daily

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Cults create sheltered environment

by Jillian Cohen

The word 'cult' seems mysterious and removed to most people. Cults are, however, not an uncommon phenomenon, and hundreds of young people are drawn into such organizations every year.

Questions are often raised on where the line can be drawn between the 'cults' and 'religions.' There is no simple answer to the question. One distinction is that cults will take the devotion of its members and push it to the limit. It is often manifested in the form of an unmistakable fanaticism which is found in its members.

It is easy to laugh off cults as an escape for 'crazies'. It is humorous to watch people in robes advertise their beliefs — beliefs that provide a state of

happiness to a confused individual. They have an ideology to grasp, something which provides security in the turbulence of life.

The answer lies there. A cult can be just as gratifying to an adult as the warm arms of a mother are to a baby. They provide the security and fellowship that is lacking in many people's lives.

Antelope is one American town that was transformed into a cult centre by Bhagwan Shri Rajneesh. Rajneeshpuram became a haven for the cult known as the 'orange people.' The leader of the cult is now in exile because of a tax evasion charge. Antelope, which is now back to 'nor-

mal' has still not been able to rid itself of the Rajneeshpuram experience. Fragmentation has not stopped his followers from continuing his philosophy.

Warren (a pseudonym) has been a member of a cult for almost three years. Never an academic, Warren drifted through high school, later entering university because of social pressure from his upper class background.

University life did not provide him with the stimulation he sought, so he decided to drop out of school and find something more rewarding. He experimented with different unfulfilling lifestyles and stopped searching when he was discovered by a 'brother.'

Today, Warren is fully active in the cult. He is full of the desire to spread his belief and recently spent four weeks in the New York subway system distributing leaflets and performing skits with his fellow believers.

Initially Warren was sceptical about the cult. "Everyone seemed so happy and content and there I was lost and no one seemed to comfort me. Then I began to listen to what they were saying and I realized that I could find comfort in the words," he said.

Warren refuses to accept any criticism about his lifestyle and the goals of his cult. When talking to him, I was not disturbed by his words. I barely hear what he was saying because I was more interested in his entranced 'look.'

Warren has found himself the perfect escape. He does not fear competition or feel the suffering that plagues his daily life. His knowledge is limited to the tenets of the cult. The three Freudian essentials of food, shelter and reproduction seem to be absent. His prime concern is the cult. All else is secondary.

Dr Lee Coleman in the *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* describes what happens to someone who decides to join a cult: "The prospect's attention narrows radically and yields to the uncomfortable authority with a trance-like intensity."

It is uncertain though, if the individual is undergoing 'mind control' or 'behaviour control' The individual has made a decision to conform even if the decision is coerced.

Cults are as varied as the people they attract. The Dr. Reverend Moon, who believes that God sent him to America to be the doctor of society exemplifies the role of 'Messiah/entrepreneur.' His business need not calculate labor costs because his followers work for the 'glory'. The Moon flower sellers gross between \$20 million and \$50 million a year.

In recent decades the ideas of Eastern religion have become very popular in North America. It is argued by some that the West is being alarmed in confusing the beauty of Eastern religions with the cult groups.

The Swami of the Ramakrishna Order is believed to be the Krishna incarnate, the god of the Order. The Swami plays the role of mother, father, friend and spouse. In one Order in the United States the members of the community are expected to maintain contact with the holy, and avoid 'suspicious' people. The isolation of these Orders are incompatible with contemporary society and sever the members from outside contact. The individual is thus at the mercy of the organization.

The Swami has words which attract and inspire. Swami Satya Sai Baba in his book *Man of Miracles*, says "When we feel we are limited, we become limited. When we feel we are unlimited, we become unlimited." This is positive philosophy, but it becomes negative when applied to profits (no pun intended) and not poetry.

The Hare Krishna Order is a cult that makes itself quite visible and accessible. It is sustained by the contributions of its members. Bhakti Marg is a member of the Toronto Order and eagerly explained to me why the Krishnas seek to obtain liberation from the material world.

"Gosh, it really is the survival of the fittest out there. We are just looking for some stability and are trying to be religious. People fear the Krishnas because they do not know."

He added that, "Our movement is also a threat because we hold very high standards."



... report on family violence

...continued from page 3

The reports show that many battered women are unemployed. If they are forced to leave their homes due to family violence, an emergency shelter is often the only option. Several options for the housing and job crisis created by family violence are proposed in the reports, but none of these are reflected in the Government plan.

Furthermore, the authors of the reports recognize the discrimination that single women, with or without children, face in finding housing. However, the possibility of removing the assailant from the household rather than displacing the victim(s) is alluded to only once.

The MAS report cites social aid as the solution for abused women in financial difficulty. The Government plan, however, takes this into account only with a slight amelioration of the food benefit programme. Even then, these improvements seem to be offset by cuts to battered women's shelters and by the Bourassa government's harassment of women on welfare.

Given the economic situation of shelters, it seems that the condition of battered women has only progressed on a statutory level. The realities of poverty and single parenthood may continue to force women to remain in abusive situations.



Canadian dealers arm the Third Wor

by Alex Norris
reprinted from the *Charlatan*
Canadian University Press

At ten o'clock on a cloudy March morning, Archie Campbell, head of the Overseas Division of External Affairs' Defence Programmes Bureau, welcomes me to the second floor of the Ottawa Congress Centre.

Three hundred and eighty of Canada's top "high technology and defence manufacturers have gathered here at government expense to meet with Canadian trade commissioners from around the world. The trade commissioners are advising the businesspeople on how to increase their sales overseas.

The conference is not open to the public or the press. Peace activists protesting the participation of trade attaches from countries known for their systematic human rights violations have made organizers especially wary of outsiders.

But someone has decided that a Québec business reporter and I should be given a quick tour of "Hi-TEC 86." Apparently we are the only two members of the press to have expressed an interest in seeing the conference this year. And Campbell has been assigned the job of giving us the tour.

Campbell is a pleasant, soft-spoken man, balding and bespectacled. Before showing us through the conference, he sits us down in the reception area to give us a briefing, and I ask him if I might obtain a copy of the list of firms participating in the conference.

"Oh no," he says apologetically. "You see, we've had a problem in the past with the protesters. We don't want them to get a hold of the list, so we're not giving it out to anyone outside of the conference.

"If the protesters were to get that information," Campbell explains, "they'd just misinterpret it."

But when the business reporter asks to see the list, Campbell pauses for a moment and decides her request is reasonable. He scurries off to a computer terminal on the other side of the reception area.

With Campbell gone, the business reporter turns to me. She appears overworked and anxious to file a quick story. "Not very dynamic, is he?" she complains.

There's a pause, and then she asks if I am with "the protesters." "I understand their point," she explains, "but we're in difficult economic times right now. These days you have to think about jobs."

Campbell returns with a long computer print-out listing the firms represented at the conference. Some of Canada's most prolific arms exporters are on the list — companies like Litton Industries, Garret Manufacturing Ltd., Bristol Aerospace and Canadian Marconi. At the conference, they'll get the chance to meet with trade representatives from South Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan, Turkey, and Chile — countries named by Amnesty International for extensive human rights abuses, such as torture, political killings and the imprisonment of dissidents.

Canada is expected to sell about \$2 billion in military goods this year. Eighty per cent of that, according to Murray Thomson, co-founder of Project Ploughshares, an independent peace research organization, will go to the United States, with the remainder split evenly between other NATO countries and the Third World.

Those figures may seem impressive, but they pale in comparison with those of the

world's largest arms merchants — the U.S., the U.S.S.R., France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, and Israel — which account for more than 70 per cent of global military exports.

Still, Canada is a significant arms exporter. Ernie Regehr, Project Ploughshares research director, says Canada belongs to a second tier of arms exporters which includes countries like Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and Sweden. While not among the biggest exporters, those countries still do a brisk business in arms sales.

Canada has had one of the world's more restrictive policies governing arms exports, but John Lamb, executive director of the Canadian Institute for Arms Control and Disarmament, says that policy "has begun to drift."

"It's become gradually more elastic and less restrictive over the last seven or eight years," he says. Even before then, according to the review of World Military and Social Expenditures, published yearly by a Washington-based research group, Canadian arms were ending up in the hands of repressive regimes.

A 1980 study conducted by the review showed that \$100 million worth of Canadian arms had gone to governments with "the poorest human rights records" in the five preceding years.

More recently, Canadian arms sales to Indonesia have come under fire by Project Ploughshares. Indonesia has recently bought military vehicles from Levy Auto Parts Company of Toronto and ammunition from Valcartier Industries of Montréal, according to the organization. Meanwhile, Indonesia has been embroiled in a bloody war in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. Amnesty International says that since the Indonesian invasion of East Timor in 1975, about one-third of the territory's population has been killed.

Canadian law forbids the export of military goods to continue currently waging wars. But the Canadian government does not recognize the 200,000 dead East Timorese as victims of Indonesian aggression. In a letter dated July 30, 1985, A.G. Vincent, director of the Southeast Asia Relations Division of External Affairs, wrote that "we do not consider that the situation in East Timor warrants a suspension of arms sales to Indonesia."

Regehr says sales to countries like Indonesia are wrong in principle. "They bolster the overall capacity of unjust regimes to maintain themselves in power."

Lamb adds that purchases of military goods harm Third World countries in a number of other ways. Such purchases, he says, soak up resources that could be used for social and economic development. And they often increase the power of the

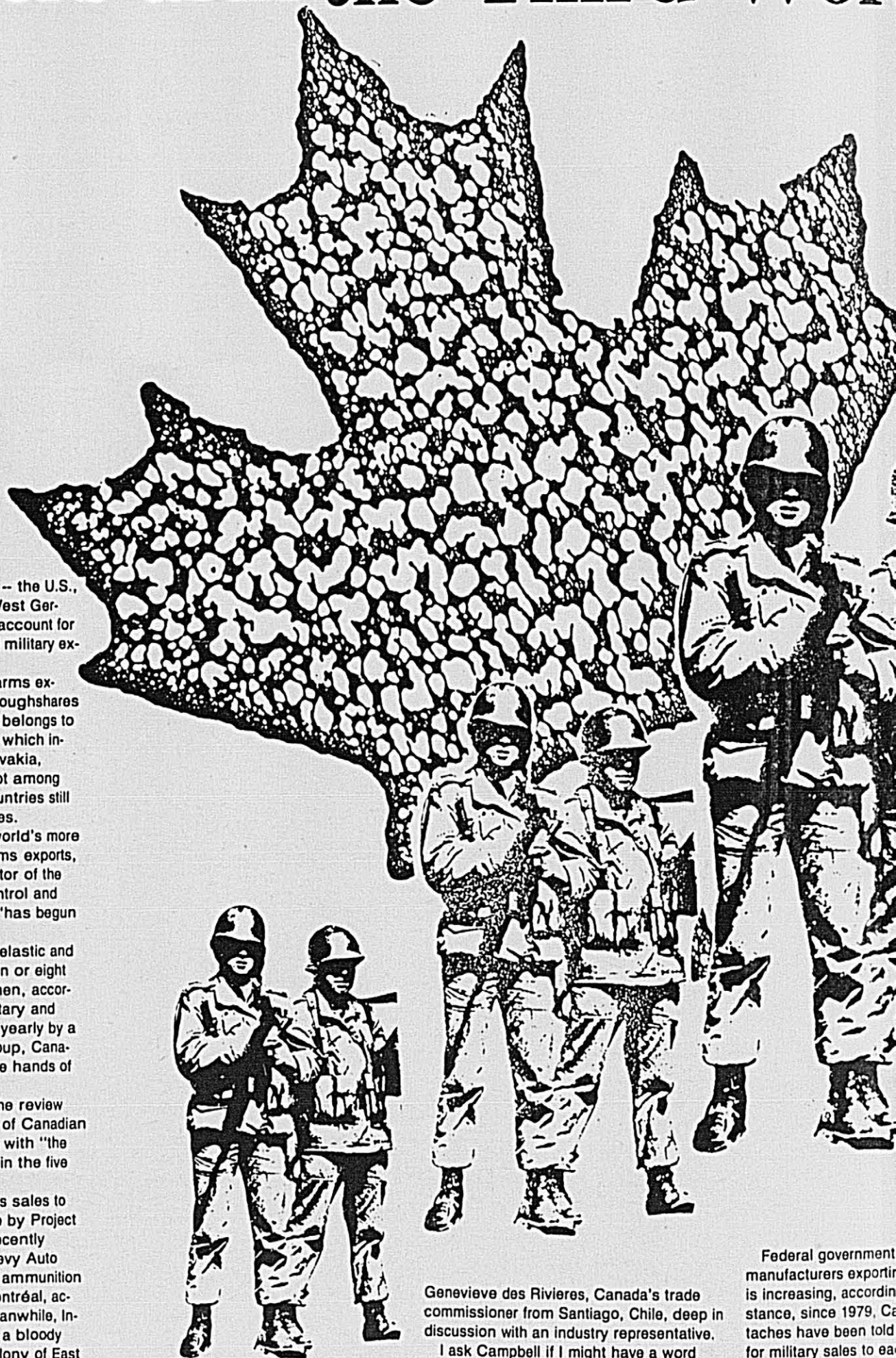
military, thereby stunting political and democratic development, fostering corruption and encouraging despotism.

Thomson compares arms exports to the drug trade. "They debase the supplier and bankrupt the receiver," he says.

Moreover, says Regehr, exports of Canadian arms to countries with poor human rights records undermine Canadian credibility at international negotiations aimed at controlling the arms sales of the major powers. Without negotiated international agreements, says Regehr, the world arms trade will remain "essentially out of control."

Regehr says the present uncontrolled world trade in arms has made possible more than 100 wars with more than 20 million combat deaths since World War II.

When Archie Campbell takes me on a stroll through the interview booths in the main area of the conference, I see



Genevieve des Rivières, Canada's trade commissioner from Santiago, Chile, deep in discussion with an industry representative.

I ask Campbell if I might have a word with her, but he says apologetically, that Ms. des Rivières is all booked up for the morning. So are Donald Cameron, Canadian trade commissioner in Indonesia, and John Cheh, his counterpart in South Korea.

However, I am permitted a few minutes with Warren Maybee, Canada's trade representative in Cairo.

While Egypt is by no means the worst human rights violator at the conference, it's clear that Campbell is going to continue steering me away from trade attaches brought in from the more "controversial" countries.

Does Mr. Maybee, I ask, have any ethical qualms about promoting arms sales to Egypt? After all, the country is located at one of the world's most volatile flashpoints, and it has been cited by Amnesty International for a good number of human rights violations.

Maybee's smile weakens and Campbell looks uncomfortable, clearing his throat repeatedly and glancing at his watch. He tells me it's time to get going.

Federal government manufacturers exporting is increasing, according to statistics, since 1979. Canada's trade attaches have been told for military sales to ease the burden they are stationed, he says. The onus of proving whether export is harmful has shifted to the exporters to the government. Moreover, both Liberal politicians and upper level officials are wavering in their support of regulation of Canadian arms exports.

Lamb attributes this to public pressure. "During the last few years, the public was particularly concerned about the military, and the complexity of those promoting the Third World," he says. "As that perception becomes easier for those (arms) to do so."

In March of last year, export regulations were in the deletion of a phase. Canadian arms exports are considered to be wholly revalued, especially when they are used against civilians. When NDP MP Nelson

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issue in the House of Commons in November, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark assured him that the provision had not been deleted in order to facilitate arms sales to Chile. Dave Adam, chief of the department's Export Controls Division, said the phrase had been deleted because it created "confusion" for Canadian exporters and government officials.

But External Affairs spokesperson Denis Comeau now attributes the deletion to "an administrative error." He says a provision dealing with human rights violators will be put back into the restrictions after department officials complete their internal review of Canadian export policy.

Regardless, it should still be possible for Canadian exporters to pursue arms sales in countries with poor human rights records if new provisions restricting such sales are interpreted by the External Affairs Export

Controls Division as liberally as the previous regulation, under which arms sales to Indonesia and Pakistan were allowed.

And, in any case, Canadian manufacturers can circumvent federal restrictions by selling military hardware to go-between places like the United States, Israel, and Brazil, who in turn export arms to human rights violators. For instance, Ottawa Ploughshares member Jon Segal says helicopter engines manufactured by Pratt & Whitney Canada of Montreal have been sold to Guatemala. The engines are sold to the United States for use in the Bell 412 helicopter, which in turn is sold to the Guatemalan government. Amnesty International says that the Guatemalan government regularly practices torture and extrajudicial killings.

A similar arrangement, according to Segal, allows Bristol Aerospace Limited of Winnipeg to supply helicopter engines to El Salvador, whose government is presently embroiled in a bloody civil war with nationalist and leftist guerrillas and, says Amnesty International, is violating human rights on a regular basis.

Perhaps Segal's best example of how Canadian military goods can end up in the wrong hands is found in Canadair's export of T-33 jets to Bolivia, a country noted not only for its frequent human rights violations, but also for its extreme political instability. According to Segal, Canadair has sold at least 14 T-33 jets to Bolivia since 1974. And on November 5, 1979, these jets were used by the Bolivian airforce "to fire machine gun and rocket salvos in strafing runs over a crowd of civilians" in the capital city of La Paz, he says.

After leading me out of the conference hall, Archie Campbell agrees to answer a few questions about "Hi-TEC '86."

We're in a more crowded part of the reception area now. Businesspeople and civil servants are leaning back in their padded chairs, sipping coffee and chatting amicably. Over their chatter, an announcer's voice booms out about the technical merits of the latest in Canadian military technology.

One new product allows for "easier tank repairs in the field." Another is "coated with an infrared reflective camouflage paint...providing the best possible protection against all types of visual and adjacent infrared sensors."

The accompanying video display shows tanks and armoured personnel carriers rumbling through the jungle on a wall-sized screen.

Throughout our chat, Campbell stresses "the growing importance of the civilian sector" at the high-tech conference. It doesn't seem to bother him that 10 of the countries represented by Canadian trade representatives at HI-TEC '86 have been cited by the review of World Military and Social Expenditure for their "frequent official violence against citizens," or that every major Canadian arms manufacturer has been invited to the conference.

He says "it's not necessarily the case at all" that arms "intended for the defence of a country against outside regimes" will be used against civilians."

Asked if there isn't a greater possibility of this occurring in countries like Indonesia and Chile, Campbell says that "if the equipment has a significant chance of being used against civilians, they (Canadian manufacturer) would not get an export permit."

And when confronted with the fact that export permits have been issued for arms sales to Indonesia, Campbell says he's "not aware" of such permits being issued.

That evening, federal International Trade Minister James Kelleher, Conservative MP for Sault Ste. Marie, gives a speech to participants in the conference.

The HI-TEC conference, he says, is only one of many ways the federal government assists "high-tech and defence" exporters. Kelleher explains how other federal programmes, such as the Defence Industry Productivity Programme and the Programme for Export Market Development assist Canadian arms dealers.

After boasting that Canadian military exports to the US "reached a level of \$1.6 billion in 1985, and increase of 20 per cent," Kelleher tells his audience about his government's other "priority countries for defence and high-tech product exports." He proudly announces that he's met with ministers in eight Pacific rim countries, including Indonesia and South Korea, to promote the sale of Canadian "defence and high-tech products."

"We will continue our efforts," Kelleher tells the businesspeople and civil servants, "to increase market access, improve trade competitiveness and help you do more effective international marketing. But it is really up to you and your companies to develop your own export priorities and initiatives."

In doing so, the minister tells the assembled arms dealers, "you are acting on behalf of all Canadians, including your shareholders."

Jon Segal, who quit his job at an Ottawa high-tech firm because it was moving into military productions, doesn't agree. Because Canada generally makes components rather than complete weapons systems, says Segal, doesn't "absolve us of responsibility in any way."

"You're involved in the final weapon," says Segal, "and I think you have to take responsibility for what that weapon is going to be used for."

"Anything else is sort of a psychological evasion."

Student drinking results in tragic deaths

by Stephen Shay

Wolfville (CUP) Traditions and rituals on university campuses are as common as textbooks and Kraft dinner, but it's not the books or the macaroni that are killing students.

One tradition at Acadia University is the Summer Extravaganza, a weekend-long celebration in July when students return to the campus for good times and cold beer. This year's reunion spirit was dampened when Harold Sheldon, an Acadia business student, died in a fiery car crash.

Sheldon and his friends were leaving the Gaspereaux River — where they had participated in the reunion ritual of floating down the river on in-

flated inner tubes — when the car in which he was a passenger left the road and slammed into a telephone pole.

Alcohol was involved. This is not surprising as alcohol tends to be the rule and not the exception when students gather on or off campuses across the country. And in recent years, the list of alcohol-related student fatalities has been growing. Among the tragedies:

- In 1984, Shawn Reineke — a non-student — was shoved down a garbage chute following a bizarre mock funeral in a University of Saskatchewan residence;

- Last September, Brigitte Bouckae was crushed under the wheels of a bus after she tried to control a crowd of

frantic Wilfrid Laurier University students during orientation celebrations at the Waterloo school;

- On the same night in Montréal, David Gilmour was slashed across the throat with a broken bottle less than 50 yards away from a Concordia University orientation beer bash.

Alcohol has long been an integral part of university social activities. In the past, university officials were concerned mostly about vandalism and general rowdiness. But in recent years, the rise in alcohol-related deaths has prompted administrators to reconsider how and why alcohol is sold to students.

"It's been a growing national trend to review liquor policies regarding students each and every year," said Jeff Redden, general manager of student services at Acadia.

And it's not just a matter of clamping down on students who drink too much, says Dave Hartt, a founder of the Addiction Research Foundation's Campus Alcohol Policies and Education (CAPE) program.

"It's more important to educate students. Drinking is not a problem as long as it's done in moderation," Hartt said.

"Tradition is our biggest problem. Students feel they must drink to get drunk or they won't fit in as proper university students," he said.

As well as educating students and encouraging changes in attitudes, CAPE advises bars to change the drinking environment. Differential pricing is a new policy for some bars — for example, 'light' beers are sold at reduced prices. Hartt says competitive prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages lessen the amount of alcohol a student may drink.

As orientation festivities sweep through most campuses, many students will be drinking with no thought of the consequences. And unless they are careful or just lucky, Dave Hartt is afraid there will be more accidents and more deaths. "Responsible drinking is always going to be an issue on campus," he said.

Teacher awaits benefits

Terrace, B.C. (CUP)

A lesbian college instructor will have to wait until May before she learns whether her contract will extend medical insurance to her partner.

Elizabeth Snyder, who teaches pre-vocational courses for mentally handicapped adults at Northwest Community College, has been working since last fall to obtain medical coverage for Maureen Bostock, her partner of three years.

Until August, Snyder believed a grievance between the B.C. Government Employees Union and the college administration would go to arbitration this fall.

"I brought the grievance forward because there was a human rights clause in the contract, but the union realized it needs to do more bargaining," she said, explaining the contract comes up for re-negotiation in May. "We specifically need to state that same-sex couples are eligible for medical coverage."

"I was disappointed when I heard of the delay, because I was really geared up for the arbitration," she said.

The college maintains the dispute should be settled between its insurance carrier, the Medical Services Association and the union, but Bostock disagrees.

"The employer must recognise that the family is not the traditional male-female group, and the health carrier must recognise the nuclear family is changing," she said.

Snyder said the union has been tremendously supportive in pressing the issue with the administration. "I know the contract committee will be there to back me up on this," she said.

Snyder and Bostock, who live together openly in the small community of Usk, are co-founders of the support group Northern Lesbians, and are co-editors of Open Door, a magazine for rural lesbians.

Snyder said such contract provisions are important in the struggle for gay and other human rights.

"Finally we are getting some equality and recognition that the lives we lead are valid and good ones," she said.

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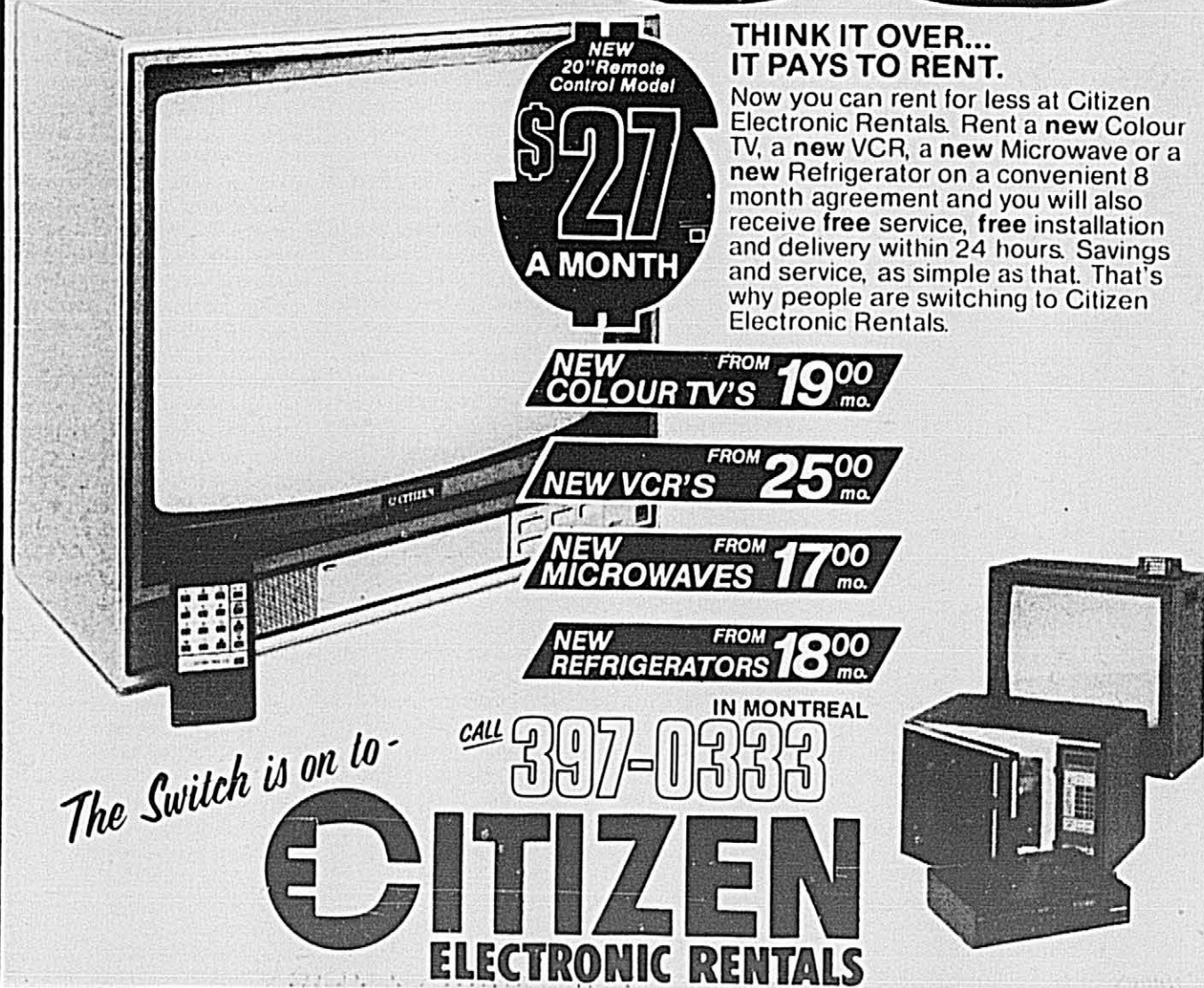
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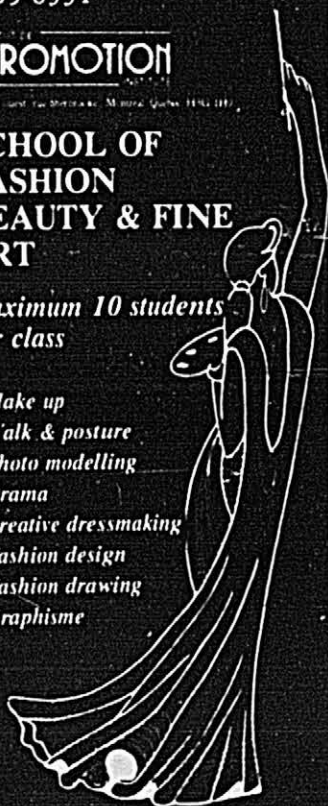
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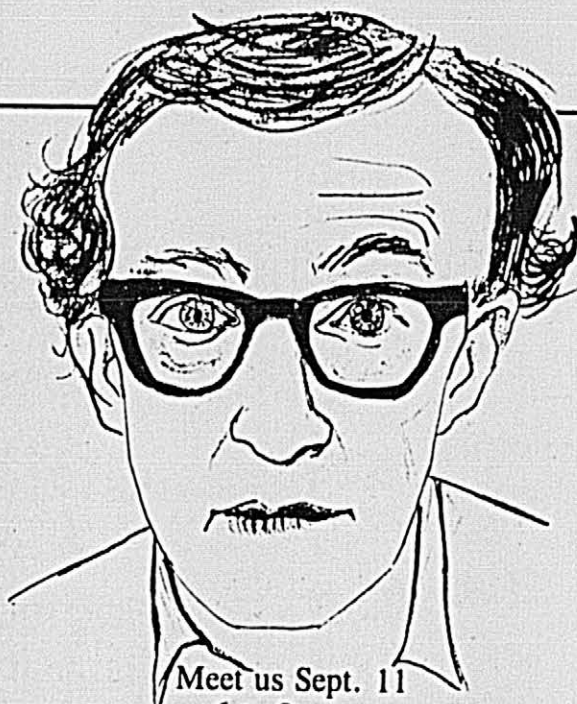
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Tutors: Tutorial service now hiring. Bring transcript (G.P.A. of 3.0 or better) and S.I.N. number to room 206 Powell Bldg (3637 Peel) 392-6741 for info.

352 - HELP WANTED

EXXA - looking for illustrator (part-time) to do stylized line drawings for advertising and brochures. Montréal's most creative store - EXXA Military Surplus, 550 President Kennedy.

Housekeeper / Babysitter for 6 and 8 year-olds. Non-smoker. References essential. 392-4996; 495-9395.

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356 - SERVICES OFFERED

Presbyterian / United Church Chaplaincy has an open-door policy. Rev. Chris Ferguson and Glynis Williams are available for conversation and consultation. 3484 Peel Street (Newman Centre). Tel. 392-5890.

361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

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365 - WANTED TO BUY

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374 - PERSONAL

This is to inform his fellow students, faculty and staff of McGill University of the tragic death of **MARTIN PETER SCHOLZ** (Biochemistry) on the 7th of July 1986. The three semesters at McGill formed the high-point of his short life. Dearly loved, Martin will live in the memory of his parents Inge & Dieter Scholz, sisters Barbara & Monique, nephew Derek, aunt & uncle Brigitte & Antanas Daniliauskas.

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387 - VOLUNTEERS

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Office of the Dean of Students
3637 Peel Street
Room 211

NOTE: American students can obtain the name and address of the Rhodes Secretary for their state from this office.

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